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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Missile Pact Meets U.S. Senate Election Politics and Rivalries Envelop Treaty Debate

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Against the backdrop of election-year politics, rivalries among senators and uncertainty over the future of arms control, the Senate began consideration Monday of the arms treaty that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev signed at their summit meeting last month.

The treaty would eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles, which account for only a small fraction of the world's nuclear arsenal. Yet it is significant because of its implications for the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its potential for laying the ground for more far-reaching arms accords between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Senate leaders in both parties say they have the 67 votes required to ratify the treaty. The question is whether they can muster and maintain the 51 votes needed to defeat so-called killer amendments that would impose conditions on the treaty requiring renegotiation with Moscow.

"The real issue is not who is for and who is against, but how people will vote on killer amendments," said the Senate assistant majority leader, Alan Cranston, Democrat of California. "I've endeavored to get commitments from a majority of senators to oppose killer amendments. We're close, but we're not there yet."

Mr. Reagan, in his radio address Saturday, called the treaty "a solid NATO has announced it will not accept any more U.S. missiles.

"Even if the Senate voted the treaty down," said Senator Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, "the political reality is that those missiles are going to come out."

The debate will focus less on actual approval of the treaty than on how to restructure Western defenses with the remaining nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons. With Congress intent on holding down Pentagon spending to reduce the federal budget deficit, a major issue is whether America's European allies will raise their military spending.

But Senate consideration of the treaty will be shaped largely by the imperatives of election-year politics: a hard-line, anti-Soviet posture to establish his legacy as a peacemaker; Vice President George Bush and Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, fighting each other to succeed Mr. Reagan; and a restive Democratic Party looking for ways to reclaim the arms control issue and the White House.

Internal Senate rivalries became apparent late last year in the elaborate planning for the hearings and

See TREATY, Page 6

Reagan To Seek Tax Cut

He Will Propose A Reduced Levy On Capital Gains

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan plans this week to ask Congress to reduce the tax on capital gains, White House officials say.

Such reductions "should be a cornerstone of tax reform for the 1990s," Mr. Reagan says in a draft of his legislative message to Congress. The document is to be delivered to Congress when Mr. Reagan delivers his State of the Union message Monday. It contains more detail than the speech.

Capital gains are the profits achieved from the sale of stocks and bonds, real estate and other assets held mainly for the purpose of investment. They are now taxed as ordinary income. The top rate for most individuals is 28 percent, although some wealthy individuals must pay 33 percent on some income.

"Experience suggests that lowering the capital gains tax may mean increased, rather than decreased, tax revenue," Mr. Reagan says. "When capital gains taxes increase, investors tend to hold rather than sell their assets, passing their untaxed gains on to their children. In this case, no taxes are paid, and investors are locked into old investments."

Mr. Reagan does not specify the "optimum rate" on capital gains, saying that should be worked out in consultation with Congress.

Aides to Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he was willing to listen to arguments in favor of a reduction in the capital gains tax. But they anticipated that he would not support such a proposal, in part because of concern that it might reduce federal tax collections.

Mr. Reagan's legislative message is organized around the themes in the preamble to the Constitution. The tax proposals are described as an effort to "promote the general welfare" by giving individuals more freedom to control their own resources.

"When the capital gains tax rate was doubled in 1969, it led to a steady decline in the government's revenue from this tax," Mr. Reagan said. "By contrast, a reduction in the capital gains tax rate in 1978 and again in 1981 led to increases in capital gains tax revenue."

However, Joseph J. Minarik, an economist at the Urban Institute, a research center in Washington, said there was no consensus among experts on the effects of such reductions.

"I believe that cutting capital gains tax rates right now would lose revenue," Mr. Minarik said.

Most of the Republican candidates for president have supported a reduction in the tax, arguing that it would stimulate investment and help create jobs. Liberal Democrats ridicule that idea, saying that higher-income individuals would benefit most from a cut in the tax and that unearned income should be changed, or clarified to avoid "irregularities," or even that they were not given.

Since Mr. Rabin's statement last week, military commanders, soldiers, foreign relief workers and Palestinians who have been beaten have been extensively quoted in the local and foreign press.

Hospital records showed that more than 200 Palestinians had been treated for broken bones or other serious injuries from beatings in the first three days after Mr. Rabin announced the policy.

Many of the Palestinians were taken out of their homes and beaten in house-to-house sweeps by the army through refugee camps and Palestinian villages where there had been clashes.

In several instances, injured people and witnesses said, soldiers broke the hands of young men in an apparent effort to halt stonethrowing.

Concern among Israelis has focused primarily on the impact of news coverage on public opinion, particularly in the United States, and, to a lesser extent, on possible harm to the mental health of the soldiers carrying out the orders.

The army lifted curfews Sunday on most Palestinian refugee camps in the Gaza Strip; where 200,000 people had been prevented from leaving their homes for nearly two weeks. About 60,000 people remained under curfew.

On the television news Sunday night, the second item was about adverse reaction to Israel in the

See ISRAEL, Page 6



An Israeli soldier telling a striking Palestinian not to reclose a shop that troops forced open Sunday.

Minister Defends 'Limited Force,' Denies Beatings Are Israeli Policy

Jerusalem — Israel's police minister, Lieutenant General Haim Bar-Lev, said Sunday after a cabinet meeting that the military was using only limited and necessary force to cope with Palestinian unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

General Bar-Lev denied that troops had adopted a policy of beatings to quell demonstrations in the occupied territories, where Israeli tactics in nearly seven weeks of disturbances have drawn widespread condemnation.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last week, in what was widely taken to indicate a change of policy, that the army would use "might, power and beatings" to crush the unrest and avoid adding to the toll of at least 38 Palestinians shot to death by Israeli soldiers.

Cabinet sources said, however, that Mr. Rabin and the army chief of staff, General Dan Shomron, told the cabinet Sunday that army had been ordered to use force to disperse demonstrators but to avoid beating them as punishment or after arrest.

"There is no beating," General Bar-Lev said. "This is an unfortunate term. The policy is to use limited force, reasonable force, if this is absolutely necessary to keep law and order."

Public Relations Problem
John Kiefer of The New York Times reported Sunday from Jerusalem.

Increasingly concerned about what is widely seen as a major public relations problem, government officials are saying that the orders to beat Palestinians have been changed, or clarified to avoid "irregularities," or even that they were not given.

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See ISRAEL, Page 6

New Talk Of Afghan Neutrality

U.S. and Moscow See 1955 Austria Treaty as a Model

By Don Oberdorfer and David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have begun discussing formal neutrality for Afghanistan based on the Austrian model as international negotiations on a Soviet pullout enter a potentially decisive phase, according to U.S. and Soviet officials.

The discussions, which were described as preliminary, envision arrangements similar to those that have assured the neutrality of Austria since the withdrawal of Soviet and Western forces in 1955.

After the signing of the Austrian State Treaty by the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France, Austria declared perpetual neutrality "of her own free will" and pledged not to join military alliances or accept foreign military bases. The declaration had been approved in advance by the great powers and was part of the price of the Soviet agreement to withdraw.

U.S. policy has long backed a nonaligned, sovereign and independent Afghanistan following the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Neutrality goes somewhat further both as a legal concept and a practical obligation not to cooperate in the military activities of other nations.

The Austrian model has been under discussion because it is one of a few instances in which the Soviet Union has withdrawn its military forces and domination since World War II.

Soviet officials indicated that Moscow was interested in the Austrian precedent. Any such arrangement would be in addition to the peace accords being negotiated in Geneva under United Nations auspices.

Details of a neutrality arrangement have not been worked out, and a senior State Department official said Afghan neutrality would hinge as well on decisions by Afghan leaders in power at the time of the withdrawal.

Afghanistan's neutrality is one of a number of unresolved issues, according to U.S. officials.

The current focus of attention is

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U.S. Sets Plan to Retain Europe's Arms Balance

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have endorsed a plan intended to maintain the military balance in Europe after the withdrawal of nuclear missiles under a new treaty.

Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci and Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, believe that even in the current era of flat spending on military programs, the new approach will permit increases in military strength in Europe, according to officials familiar with the plan.

The plan favors land-based rockets and artillery with increased ranges, missiles capable of being fired by aircraft flying hundreds of miles from their targets, unmanned drones to collect intelligence and attack important targets such as radar, air defense and command and control systems, and conventional weapons like tanks and fighter planes would get proportionally less emphasis.

The approach was developed, officials said, late last year when it appeared likely that the treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles would be signed. But it conveniently meets the administration's military arguments against critics who contend that the treaty leaves the Western alliance at a severe military disadvantage in Europe.

Pentagon officials, who call the idea "competitive strategies," describe it as an approach that exploits critical weaknesses in the Warsaw Pact's military and emphasizes the Atlantic allies' strong suits in technology and tactics.

The plan will make clear the Pentagon's position on what other nuclear and conventional arms must be deployed by the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The plan is to be presented to Congress as the Senate considers the treaty eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe, which was signed last month by the United States and the Soviet Union.

One of the most serious objections raised by opponents of the new treaty is that it would leave the NATO alliance at a severe disadvantage in conventional military strength while eroding the nuclear deterrent. This argument is expected to dominate much of the debate in the Senate on whether to consent to the treaty, a debate that begins with hearings Monday.

In the hearings, military leaders are expected to say that while the Joint Chiefs of Staff endorse the treaty, they remain dissatisfied with the status quo that will be left after the United States removes ground-launched cruise missiles and Pershing ballistic missiles with their nuclear warheads.

At the same time, military leaders will argue that by making a relatively few, but important, changes to forces deployed in Europe the Allies can maintain NATO's ability to deter war by increasing the likelihood that any attack by the Soviet Union and its allies would fail.

The military will not argue that these changes can be made without substantial spending, either by the United States or its allies. But the

MONDAY Q&A

Brent Scowcroft, the former White House adviser, predicts easy Senate passage of the INF treaty. — Page 2.

Klosk Scargill Retains Top Union Post

SHEFFIELD, England (Reuters) — Arthur Scargill narrowly retained the presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers after a significant challenge from the more moderate wing of the British coal miners' union, election officials said Sunday.

Mr. Scargill, 50, a Marxist hardliner who became a symbol of resistance to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when he led a bitter and ultimately futile yearlong strike in 1984-85, beat the moderate candidate, John Walsh, 40,383 to 34,675 in a poll of the union's 30,000 miners. His strongest support came from South Yorkshire.

Manigat Named Victor In Disputed Haiti Vote

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Leslie F. Manigat, a university professor regarded as the favored candidate of the military government, has been elected president of Haiti, election officials said Sunday. Opposition candidates asserted that the vote was fraudulent.

Mr. Manigat received 50.3 percent, or 534,080 votes out of a total 1,062,016 votes cast in the Jan. 17 election, according to results made public by the government-appointed Electoral Council. With 50 percent of the vote, Mr. Manigat avoids a run off.

Opponents of the government say the military helped Mr. Manigat to victory by distributing his ballots to soldiers, stealing ballot boxes at the close of polls and falsifying tallies.

The government scheduled the balloting after an independently run presidential election on Nov. 29 was canceled because of violence. The leading candidates in that election refused to take part in the second balloting.

Final results from the vote showed Hubert DeRoqueray was second with 210,526 votes; Gerard Philippe-Anguste was third with 151,391, and Gregoire Eugene was fourth with 97,556. Seven other candidates split the remaining 68,463 votes.

Election officials said 35 percent of three million eligible voters took part in the election, but opposition

Manigat Named Victor In Disputed Haiti Vote

leaders said double voting and other irregularities inflated the totals.

The U.S. government said the elections could not be considered "free and fair."

Economy Wobbling
Howard W. French of The New York Times reported earlier from Port-au-Prince.

On cable television programs, stores in the capital advertise for foreign exchange, offering to purchase U.S. dollars and travelers' checks at a premium over the official exchange rate of five Haitian gourdes to the dollar.

The advertisements are the latest indication of Haiti's precarious finances and an omen of hardships to come for a military government that has lost most of its foreign aid.

The United States, Canada, France and other donor countries cut their aid to Haiti by a total of more than \$100 million after the Haitian government canceled the balloting in November.

Foreign diplomats said the cuts were meant to send a strong signal that if the government continued to stray from its commitment to democratic elections and a new constitution, it could expect little help in meeting the crushing needs of the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.

Without the foreign aid, diplomats

See HAITI, Page 6

Wall Street Awaits Recession

For Many Economists, the Question Is Not If, but When

By Albert B. Crenshaw and Stan Hinden
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Waiting for the recession is the name of the game on Wall Street these days.

A recession is seen by Wall Street's economists and analysts as inevitable. The key question is when it will arrive. Most observers are betting on 1989 rather than 1988.

Either way, Wall Street is busy devising strategies to cope with a business downturn, which is always bad for the stock market.

The possibility of a recession will be a "dark cloud" that will hang over the stock market for some time and affect investor confidence, said Hugh A. Johnson, economist with First Albany Corp. of Albany, New York.

Wall Street, he said, can look forward to a "trendless but quite volatile" stock market. "I see the Dow Jones industrial average trending lower around the 1,700 level. It'll be a year with a downward skew." The Dow closed Friday at 1,903.51.

Outside of Wall Street, where opinions have not been so severely colored by the market's plunge in October, some economists think a recession can be avoided.

Lyle E. Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association, forecasts modest growth for the economy, with improving performance in the second half. He said he thought "the prospects are reasonably bright" that the nation can escape recession at least through next year.

But even the most optimistic forecasters note that the expansion that began in 1982 has been under way for a long time by historical standards and is expected to run out of gas any time now.

Consumer spending, one of the main engines of the expansion, had begun to slow even before October, and the stock-market slide has dampened it even further.

Analyzing the consequences of the consumer slowdown, and the whole market slump, economists look at the same facts and draw opposite conclusions.

Henry J. Gailliot, an economist at Federated Research Corp. in Pittsburgh, said he thought that the market crash increased the probability of a recession to more than 50-50.

The crash was "superimposed on an old and extended business cycle," he said. Whatever the economic outlook at the time of the market's fall, the crash "had to make it worse."

On the other hand, according to Mr. Johnson, the stock-market crash may have been a blessing in disguise.

"It caused a retrenchment of consumer spending that was very healthy," he said. "It pulled us back from a boom trajectory to a no-boom, no-bust trajectory. It increases the chance of noninflationary economic growth in 1988."

Mr. Gramley expressed a similar view. The collapse eased the up-



Mats Wilander of Sweden on his way to defeating Pat Cash of Australia to win the Australian Open title on Sunday. Page 13.

General News
Optimism on the economy is shaping the farm vote as the Iowa caucuses near. Page 3.

Fashion
Lacort opened Paris fashion shows with a bang. Page 6.

Business/Finance
Eastman Kodak will have to borrow heavily to finance its bid for Sterling Drug. Page 7.

Carlo de Benedetti pledged to shake up Societe Generale de Belgique if his bid for control is successful. Page 7.

U.S. Envoy Attends Funeral for South African Editor

Edward J. Perkins, the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, at a funeral service Sunday for Percy Qoboza, a black newspaper editor, in Soweto, South Africa. The police banned flags and placards at the service and prohibited laymen from giving speeches without police permission.

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Herald Tribune

Thuggery Cuts Two Ways

It would be a profound mistake for Israel to believe that it can restore order in occupied Gaza and the West Bank by resorting to brazen brutality and betraying its own values...

Vietnam Moves Slowly

Vietnam's Communist rulers, nearly 13 years after extending their power from north to south, are making their most concerted effort to find a more normal position in the world...

For a Multilateral Force

The elections in Haiti have only complicated the political tragedy there. Lieutenant General Henri Namphy will now claim to have kept his pledge of providing for an elected successor...

Other Comment

For Elections in Hong Kong

Hong Kong is one of the last real international issues for which Britain bears direct responsibility. Whatever we do there affects the lives of nearly six million people...

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America's Involvement With Japan Can Grow

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—To America's other allies, its strong ties with Canada and Japan are sometimes a source of surprise. With Canada, the bond seems more rational: Canadians and Americans share a border, a long international history and one of Canada's two languages...

Verification: An Ambitious Challenge to Engineers

By John A. Adam

WASHINGTON—As the U.S. Senate begins hearings on the INF treaty, a crucial issue will be how to detect potential Soviet violations. The subject is critical because both INF and the strategic arms reductions now being negotiated in Geneva will require sophisticated verification technologies...

Get to Work on Verifying Verification

By Evgeny Chossudovsky

GENEVA—After a constructive summit, there should be concern that the follow-up proceeds without major hitches. For we are entering a new process: verifiable dismantling or substantial reductions of nuclear and other types of weapons. Since 1917 the predominant feature of U.S.-Soviet relations has been mutual distrust...

Israel Slides On a Slope To Tyranny

By Anthony Lewis

RAMALLAH, Occupied West Bank—Last July a Palestinian lawyer, Mona Rishmawi, went to the Ramallah prison to interview a detainee. While there she saw a handcuffed detainee being held with a heavy hood over his head that made it difficult for him to breathe...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Panama Canal? PARIS—[The Herald says:] Every device known to the financial world is being worked to inflate the Panama Canal bond, lottery bonds included. It will, however, require a good deal more gas than is even at the disposal of the promoters...

1913: Coup in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE—The 'coup d'Etat' in the Ottoman capital [on Jan. 23] was as sudden as the revolution which overthrew Abdul Hamid [in 1909], but was not unexpected.

1938: A Beardless Era

PARIS—It is true that Frenchmen are losing their love for beards, and everybody, of course, including barbers, has his own theory about it. Some people think the beardless movement began with the influx of clean-shaven American soldiers to France in 1917...

JPL/col/50

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 22

Symbol	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net	Symbol	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
AAW Bd	11	113	113	113	0	0	AAW Bd	11	113	113	113	0	0
AAW Bd	11	113	113	113	0	0	AAW Bd	11	113	113	113	0	0
AAW Bd	11	113	113	113	0	0	AAW Bd	11	113	113	113	0	0

TLOOK: Fo

Bank Pro

By Kathleen...

NASDAQ Nation

OTC Consolidated trading for...

Bank Pro

By Kathleen...

JPL/col/SD

OUTLOOK: For Wall Street, Question Is When Recession Will Arrive

(Continued from Page 1)
ment strategists for Dean Winter Reynolds declared: "Industrial America has risen from the dead."
He said that industrial materials companies such as chemicals, papers, and metals "are at the forefront and have re-established market leadership in the last few weeks. We now expect capital goods companies to increase their relative market strength and believe that technology stocks will be full participants."

On the other hand, according to the Planning Division of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., "Retail, consumer durables and service groups should be avoided."
Shearson Lehman Brothers, now merged with E.F. Hutton, predicts a decline in interest rates through midyear and suggests that bonds and other fixed-rate investments make good sense in this environment.

U.S. Bank Prospects in 1988 Hinge on Economy

By Kathleen Day
WASHINGTON — The U.S. banking industry faces another year of turmoil, with economic depression in the oil industry, uncertainty about the U.S. economy, major losses on the \$500 billion in loans to lesser developed countries and the slim chance that Congress will act to let banks compete fully in the securities arena.
These economic and regulatory problems could benefit the industry in the long run if banks respond in ways that make them leaner and more competitive.
If the economy slumps, however, many banks that have suffered from the financial problems of the Southwest could be pushed over the edge, according to regulators and analysts.

For Bold Martin Marietta, The 'Pac-Man' Has Paid Off

By Louis Uchitelle
NEW YORK — When Martin Marietta Corp. invented the "Pac-Man" defense in 1982 — boldly bidding for the very company that was trying to take over Martin Marietta — many on Wall Street wondered whether the aerospace giant could survive its spectacular strategy.
Even though Marietta's earnings were weak, it decided to borrow the \$1 billion needed to finance the retaliatory acquisition of Bendix Corp. and thus halt the raid of William Agee, the Bendix chairman.

But Marietta did manage to get out from under its debt and it thrives today. Thomas Pownall, the chairman who engineered the survival strategy, has acknowledged that the 1982 drama spurred him to carry out the same restructuring that Mr. Agee probably had in mind.
Mr. Pownall, 65, and Norman R. Augustine, 52, who recently was promoted from president to chief executive and vice chairman, bet the company, in effect, on aerospace, Marietta's principal line of business. The cement, chemical and aluminum divisions, although they had come to represent a big portion of Marietta's operations, were sold and the proceeds used to reduce long-term debt.

EC Farm Talks Fail Again

BRUSSELS — European Community farm ministers ended talks here Sunday without agreement on price cuts, which are seen as the key to revisions of the community's finances.
But diplomats said ministers made progress on details of plans to limit spending on oilseeds and cereals, which had caused talks to collapse Wednesday. Britain and the Netherlands continued to block agreement, however, saying that proposals made by West Germany would not provide enough savings.

EC Farm Talks Fail Again

years have closed banks whose assets accounted for 30 percent of the state's banking assets.
And regulators have seen a slight but troubling rise in problem loans at banks in the Northeast.
One bright spot for banks comes from the Oct. 19 stock market collapse.
Banks could win back some of the business they lost to Wall Street security firms as executives finance corporate operations by borrowing money rather than by selling stock.
Chances also are good that bank regulators among the top 12 industrial countries will agree on common capital rules, which would take the world closer to a global regulatory framework.

DIET: New Challenges to la Cuisine

(Continued from first finance page)
Jacques Vidal, sees the success of the company's low-sugar jams as a promising market indicator. These jams, although now Heiland's only low-sugar product, account for 30 percent of total jam sales.
"We are currently evaluating a new line of low-calorie sauces and prepared dishes," said Mr. Vidal, citing as an example a taragon sauce that has only 32 calories for every 292 grams.

Philippe Gantier, a beverage industry analyst, said that French sales of soft drinks rose by 2 percent annually in 1985, by 5 percent in 1986 and by 7 percent in 1987. At the same time, he noted, the consumption of alcoholic beverages was decreasing.
Leading brands of soft drinks and mineral waters, such as Coca-Cola, Orangina and Perrier, he said, "will definitely be in a good position to launch a new product and the market for nonalcoholic beverages is large."

Market studies conducted by Orangina and Coca-Cola show that their most important consumer group is likely to be women, aged 18 to 35, who are figure conscious. Coca-Cola will target this group during its initial ad campaign, according to Cynric de Salaberry, a company spokesman.
Orangina sees the stiffest competition for its light drink coming from mineral waters. "In New York a secretary will have a can of diet soda on her desk while her counterpart in Paris will have a bottle of Coty," said Roger Adida, commercial director for Orangina. "Until now, people who wanted to avoid sugar-based drinks drank mineral water."

American Exchange Options

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like AMX, AMZ, etc.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like ABC, DEF, etc.

NASDAQ National Market

Large table listing NASDAQ National Market data with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, Net, and various stock symbols.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like ABC, DEF, etc.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like ABC, DEF, etc.

el Slide a Slope Tyranny
Anthony Lewis
LAH. Occupied Palestine...
Last July a Palestinian...
Rishman and other...
Haig worked...
being tortured...
Haig asked...
affidavits...
Shehadah...
General Ephraim...
last September...
of what Americans...
legal rights...
are...
to see the...
late Justice...
U.S. Supreme...
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SPORTS

Wilander, Graf Win Open Titles

MELBOURNE — Mats Wilander of Sweden captured his third Australian Open title on Sunday with a 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 6-6, 6-1, 8-6 victory over Pat Cash, who had hoped to be the first native to win the title since 1976.



Steffi Graf: High hopes for 1988.

Gusty winds and the rain delays made conditions difficult for both players. Wilander led by a set and 4-1 at the first rain break and had two points for 5-1 after the resumption, but the momentum swung

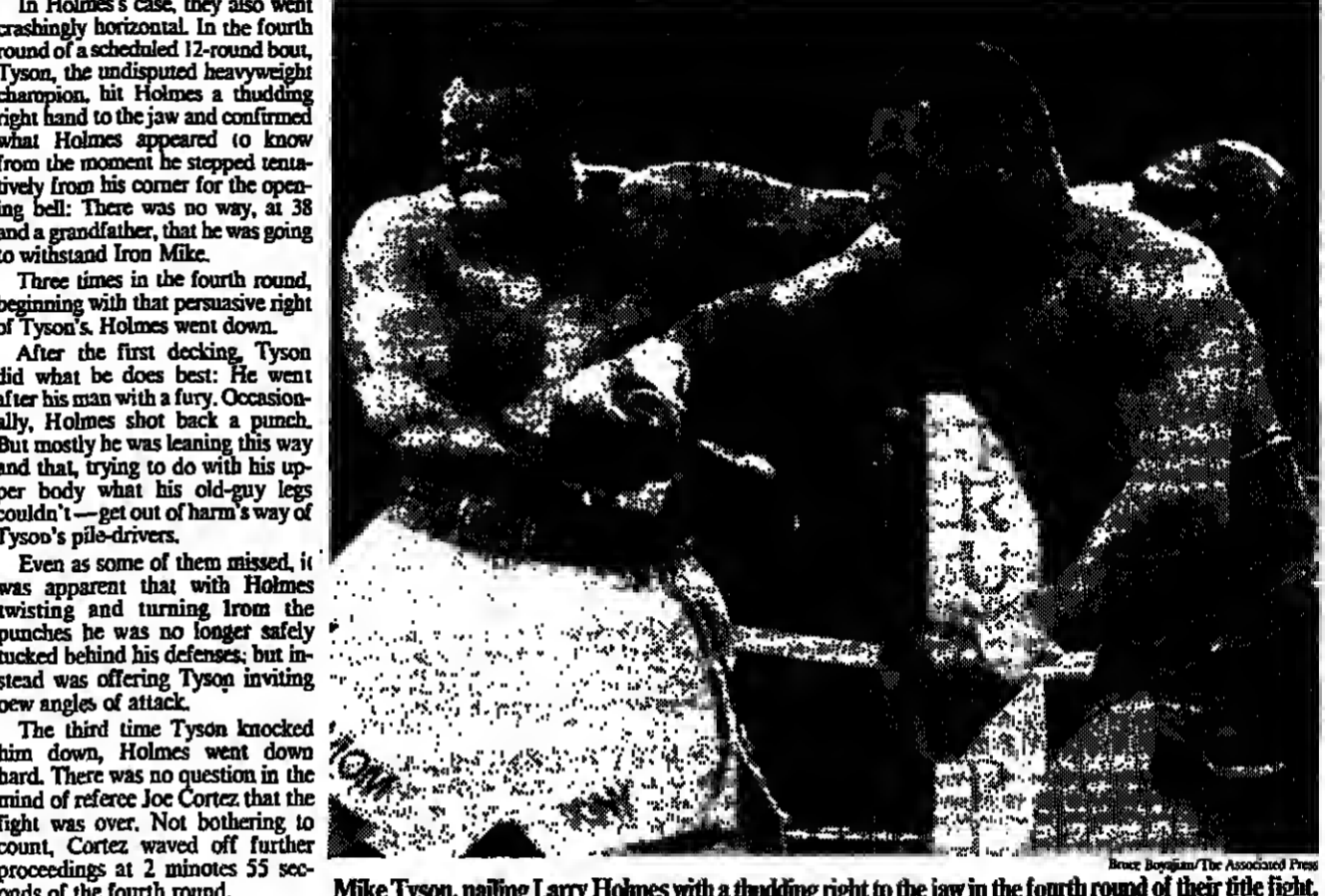
Tyson Puts Holmes Away in Four

By Phil Berger New York Times Service ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Back in November, at the Larry Holmes Training Center in Easton, Pennsylvania, the man after whom the facility was named was standing before the speed bag, talking — a steady rhythm on the small bag.

Holmes's handlers, in half-sleeved rain jackets bearing the words "SHOCK THE WORLD," clambered through the ropes, obviously fearful that their fallen fighter was badly hurt.

According to Cortez, though, Holmes sat up and assured them he was all right. All right, in this case, was relative. In 50 previous fights, Holmes had been knocked down only three times, but he had never been knocked out. In most of those instances (against Kevin Isaac, Earnie Shavers, Renaldo Snipes) it had been the right hand that battered him.

Holmes made the strategic adjustment. Holmes, whose record is now 48-3 with 34 knockouts, did not turn up at the postfight news conference. But his trainer, Richie Giachetti, made an appearance later at a party. Like so many of those who go up against Tyson, Giachetti offered faint praise.



Mike Tyson, nailing Larry Holmes with a thudding right to the jaw in the fourth round of their title fight.

Notre Dame Upsets Kansas; Sooners Hold Off Pitt

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — David Rivers was at the right place at the right time against Kansas here Saturday. Rivers made 14 of 15 free throws, including six in the final minute, and scored 29 points as Notre Dame upset the 16th-ranked Jayhawks, 80-76.

Notre Dame (11-4) trailed the entire first half and was down by 11 with 13:39 left in the game before rallying. Rivers sealed the victory when he hit both ends of a one-and-one with three seconds left after Kansas (12-5) had taken its final time-out and Kevin Pritchard fouled the speedy senior guard on the inbound play.

"We felt going in we could beat Kansas," Rivers said. "Even when they took an early lead, we didn't back down."

With 1:13 left, Pritchard hit a 3-pointer for a 72-72 tie, but Gary Voce's basket put the Irish ahead. Rivers hit both ends of a one-and-one with 42 seconds left after a Pritchard foul made it 76-72. Notre Dame, Danny Manning, who totaled 22 points, scored off a rebound with 32 seconds left but missed the first half of a one-and-one with 15 seconds that could have tied the score.

World Cup Skiing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LEUKERBAD, Switzerland — Swiss skiers won three of the weekend's four World Cup races, taking one of two men's downhill events and two women's events in Badgastein, Austria.

Daniel Maher won the men's race Sunday, posting his second downhill victory of the winter, while his compatriot Vreoi Schneider was winning a women's slalom in Badgastein.

Maher clinched the race in 2 minutes, 17.53 seconds, with a speed surge at the end of the course, sweeping through an icy curve and the stretch to the finish.

Franz Heinzer, his teammate, was second, 0.38 seconds behind despite the handicap of starting first. Igor Cipolla of Italy, who started 32d, was a surprising third in 2:18.00.

Transition

BASEBALL American League Minnesota — Signed Greg Gagne, pitcher, to a one-year contract. NEW YORK — Signed Dave Stieb, pitcher, to a one-year contract. NATIONAL LEAGUE Cincinnati — Signed Eric Surot, first baseman, to a one-year contract. PHILADELPHIA — Signed Lance Parrish, catcher, to a one-year contract.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL League — Suspended Michael Cooper, Los Angeles Laker forward, and Paul Cummings, New York forward, one game each for their parts in a fight in a game Friday night. GOLDEN STATE — Agreed to terms with Dave Henson, center-forward, to a two-year contract. WASHINGTON — Reacquired Dorrell Walker, forward, from the injured list. Picked Jay Murphy, forward, on the Int'l list.

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SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams like Boston, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles with their records.

U.S. College Scores

Table of U.S. College Scores for Friday's games, including matchups like Amherst vs Bowdoin and Cornell vs Columbia.

Tennis

Table of Tennis results for Australian Open, including matches like Mats Wilander vs Pat Cash and Steffi Graf vs Chris Evert.

European Soccer

Table of European Soccer results for Spanish First Division, including matches like Real Sociedad vs Girona and Barcelona vs Espanol.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table of NHL Standings for the Wales Conference and Campbell Conference, listing teams like Philadelphia and New York.

World Cup Skiing

Men's Downhills

Table of Men's Downhills results, listing skiers like Daniel Maher and Franz Heinzer.

Women's Downhills

Table of Women's Downhills results, listing skiers like Vreoi Schneider and Corinne Schmidhauser.

World Cup Skiing

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Men's Overall Standings

Table of Men's Overall Standings, listing skiers like Alberto Tomba and Pirmin Zurbriggen.

Women's Overall Standings

Table of Women's Overall Standings, listing skiers like Vreoi Schneider and Corinne Schmidhauser.

Saturday's Results

Table of Saturday's Results for various skiing events, listing winners and their times.

Sunday's Results

Table of Sunday's Results for various skiing events, listing winners and their times.

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